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nest attention to all Circuit Court business. They give special attention to the criminal law, and solicit criminal cases; also, divorce suits, and suits in partition, attachment and for damages. Mr. Minter can always be found in the Court-house in Keytesville, where he will take charge of cases for the firm, and also write any and every kind of deed, contract or conveyance. ISBELL & GOLDSBY,

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CMAS, H. BUCK, Sto N. Main St., Chronic Chills.
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CHARITON COURIER.

VOLUME VIII.

KEYTESVILLE, CHARITON COUNTY, MO., SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

NUMBER 16.

CURRENT NEWS.

It is reported that Price & Co., the con

ractors for the Mississippi River fast-mail previous service, having been unable to secure the ecessary subscriptions to build the boats equired, have notified the Department of their intention to abandon the project. Senator Bayard, Chairman of the Finance Committee, tendered his resignation of the

the Warner Silver bill having endeavored to tine is kept up there is a possibility of yellow take the bill out of the hands of the Committee, which refused to report it, and Two vessels with the disease on board, he place it before the Senate for passage. A place it before the Senate for passage. A said, were in the upper bay, discharging number of caucuses were held for the purtheir cargoes. oose of bringing about a reconciliation, but od equally firm, Senators Garland, Coke and others insisting that Mr. Bayard's resignation should be accepted and the bill through the efforts principally of Senators Thurman and Gordon, it was tacitly agreed Attorneys at Law & Notary Public to drop the matter for the sake of harmony in the party, and the bill will therefore rest with the Finance Committee until next winter, when it is understood the commit-

tee will be so remodeled as to give the Sil It is understood that the Schate Judiciary Committee, will not report at present in favor of the confirmation of Mr. McCrary as Judge of the Eighth District, on the ground that the appointment is premature, Judge Dillon's resignation not taking effect

until September, and Mr. McCrary not bavng resigned his place in the Cabinet. The President, on the 21st, signed the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill; also, the joint resolution amend-

atory of the Civil Sundry Appropriation In consideration of the doubts expresse by many Senators as to the propriety of making appointments in advance of a tual vacancy in office, the President has withdrawn the nomination of Mr. McCrary for

Judge of the Eighth Judicial District. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have asked and received authoriing the recess to investigate the charges against Senator Ingalls. Senators Hill and Vance, who at first opposed the investigation, finally assented to this course, on account of the circulation by the opponents of Mr. Ingalls of statements that they were influenced by improper motives in sustaining

A caucus of Democratic Senators held on the evening of the 23d, to decide agreed upon, but a majority of the Senators opposed the idea of adjournment without further effort to provide the necessary ap-The Democrats in the House, on the contrary, favored the passage of the identical bill vetoed and then adjourning sine die.

The President has approved the Army

WEST AND SOUTHWEST. The recruiting steamer Wachusett arrived

pected to be on her way up the Mississippi n or before 1st of July. The young wife of Isaac Ashburn, who resided near Humboldt, Kansas, recently committed suicide by poison, and on the day she was buried the husband also com-

mitted suicide by shooting himself through

exeursion to Dakota followed the session. Boston, on the fill, for the mysterious mur-

grounds, which was ansvered by the sharpshooters by a volley of bullets, fired directly into the crowd, which had by this

Spencer drugged his wife and took improper liberties with her while she was undergoing a dental operation in his office a few days

EAST AND SOUTHEAST. The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was observed in Boston by a grand preession and a general suspension of busi-

Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer at Quaranchairmanship on account of the friends of tine, New York, says unless rigid quaran fever making its appearance in New York.

John Moore, who grossly assaulted and Mr. Bayard stood firm and the Silver men then murdered Miss Woodward, on the 5th inst., near Wellford, S. C., on the 17th was hanged by a mob of 150 armed men, who rode into Spartansburg. The Jailer had removed Moore for safety, but the mob discovered his whereabouts.

At Bridgeport, Conn., on the 18th, the wife of Oliver Tomlinson shot her husband and then herself with a revolver, both through the breast. Neither would is likely to prove fatal. Mrs. Tomlinson had betun proceedings for divorce against her husband. She claims that the shooting was accidental, but he says that it was de-Tomlinson is a man of conproperty, and well known in

Bridgeport. The New Hampshire House and Senate in joint convention elected A. B. Thompson Secretary of State; Solon A. Carter, State Treasurer; Henry W. Blair, United States

Senator. There was quite a heavy fall of snow or the 17th along the White Mountains in New The Allentown (Penn.) Rolling-mills have

topped work on account of the puddlers striking for an advance of 5 per cent. The trial of Lily Duer for shooting her friend Ella Hearn in a fit of jealousy, at ernors are elected in all of the States named manslaughter. The Judge sentenced the vania and Wisconsin. prisoner to pay a fine of \$500, which her friends at once paid, thus securing her dis-

John F. Dougherty of Frankfort, Penn on the 19th, shot his wife and afterwards attempted suicide. The deed was prompted

John Kemmler, a German, at South Holyoke, Mass., on the 21st, shot and killed his three children, aged respectively 6, 4 and 1 rec year. Kemmler had been out of work for several months and had just been ordered to vacate a tenement belonging to the Gerupon a line of policy regarding the Presi- mania Mills, where he had formerly worked. dent's veto. No definite line of action was He sent his wife from home on an errand before attempting his horrible crime. When arrested. Kemmler said in extenuation of his crime that he could no longer support propriations by amending the veloed bill- his children, was afraid they would enter upon evil courses, and that "they would be

better off in beaven." By the bursting of a steam boiler at the ore mines of Stephens & Smoyer at Emaus, Appropriation bill and vetoed the Judicial Lehigh County, Penn., on the morning o the 21st, seven men were killed and others The Senate Judiciary Committee have re- injured. The names of the dead are B. ported adversely upon the nomination of Keck, the engineer, Frank Fegley, contract-D. T. Corbin of South Carolina as Chief-

Chastin Cox, a large was arrested in the extension to Dakota followed the aession. The annual meeting of the Wisconsia Editorial Association was held at Oshkosh, beginning on the 17th.

The Ohio Editors met in annual Convention at Cincinnati on the 18th and wound up by an excursion to the Rocky Mountains, taking in St. Louis two days on route. The San Francisco Workingmen's party have nominated the Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch The Corp over a year at a house in the vicinity of Mrs. Hull nouse by a window, for Mayor.

A Nashville Grand Jury has returned indictments against a number of prominent officials for misappropriation of public funds.

The Ropublicans of the Fourth Congressional District of California have nominated Romualdo Pacheco for Congressman. He was a member of the Forty-fifth Congress. The California Republican State Convention nominated George C. Perkins for Governor, John Mansield for Lieutenant-Geovernor, John Mansield of Lieutenant-Geovernor, John Ma Chastine Cox, a largro, was arrested in

trict are fleeing en masse. Louis Napoleon, the French Prince Im-

residing near the town, who claims that port of the Bonapartists. The Republican papers declare that the Napoleonic system has no longer a representative. Weston will return to America bringing

back the champion belt. In the six-days' pedestrian contest at London he made the unparalled record of 550 miles, his only lasting competitor, Blower Brown, being nearly a hundred miles behind him at the close. Brown's previous record was 542 miles. Weston came out in good condition, and could have added a few more miles to his record had it been necessary. It is said that

Rowell will now challenge Weston. Another revolution, headed by General Aizpura, has broken out in Colombia. Travel across the Isthmus was entirely suspended at last accounts. There was no United States vessel either at Panama or As-

GENERAL. The proceedings and findings of the courtmartial in the case of Col. D. S. Stapley and Col. W. B. Hazen, of which Gen. Hancock was President, have been made public. The Court found Stanley guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced him to be admonished in general orders by the General of the

Army. The officers of James Gordon Bennett's Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette were entertained by the San Francisco Academy of Sciences on the night of the 16th. The 25th of June was the date set for her departure for Behring Straits.

The States which hold elections this year are the following, in the order of dates: Kentucky, August 4-State officers and Legislature; California, September 3-State and Judicial officers, four Congressmen and Legislature; Maine, September 8-State officers and Legislature; Ohlo, October 7-State officers, in part, and Legislature; Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin, each November 3. Gov-Snow Hill, Md., resulted in a verdict of except Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsyl-

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on the 17th, the Army Ap propriation bill was taken up and Mr. With ers explained its provisions. A running debate ensued, but without reaching a vote on
the bill the Senate adjourned......In the
House, Mr. Atkias (D., Tenn.) reported back
the Legislative Appropriation bill and the
Senate amendments thereto, with a report
recommending concurrence in some and
non-concurrence in others. The report
was agreed to. The Judicial Expenses bill was received from the Senste and referred to the Appropriation
Committee. The House then resumed consideration of the bill prohibiting political assessments, and a fierce debate ensued between Messrs. Conger (R., Micn.) and McLane
(D., Md.). The discussion was closed by a
demand for the regular order of business,
and the bill went over till the morning hour
to-morrow. The House then took up, as anfinished business, the Senate bill in relation
to juries, but after an ineffectual attempt by
the Democrats to secure a vote, the House
adjourned. ers explained its provisions. A running deocrats to secure a vote, the House

In the Senate, on the 18th, the Mississipp River Improvement Commission bill was passed with Senate amendments providing that the commission shall consist of seven members, three from the Engineer Corps of the Army, one from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and three from civil life—two of or and operator, A. Ettinger, James Smith, Amos Derr, Wilson Derr, and a Mr. Snyder. Keck, the engineer, before he died signed a statement that he had notified the contractor, Fegley, three months previously, that the boiler was in an unsafe condition. Another report, however, is to the effect that the engineer was intoxicated and let the water run low in his boiler.

Alfred T. Sanford, son of Professor Sanford of the Chicago University, and Miss Olive C. Holmes, daughter of Judge Holmes of Syracusc, N. Y. Amount of the Chicago University, and Miss of Syracusc, N. Y. Amount of the Chicago University and Miss of Syracusc, N. Y. Amount of the Chicago University and Miss of Syracusc, N. Y. Amount of the Chicago University and Miss of Syracusc, N. Y. Amount of the Chicago University and Miss of Syracusc, N. Y. Amount of the Chicago University and Miss of Syracusc, N. Y. Amount of the Chicago University and Miss of Syracusc, N. Y. Amount of the Chicago University and Miss of Syracusc, N. Y. Amount of the Chicago University and Miss of the ciscussion continued until 6 discussion continued until 6 discussion

months, and it is said lived happily together until Ashburn's mother came to live with them and made things generally uncomfortable about the house.

Mr. A. Rolland and wife of Liege, Belging. Mr. William Oliver, living near Campbellshurs, Xy, so the Lith, in a fir of temporally insunity, killed her 12-year-old daughter by splitting her head open with max.

The Hillinois Press' Association met in anomal generally uncomfortable and convention at Olivers and such a charge feeling to the second to the large from the Lancer association of the large from the Lancer association with the body. His clothes had been such as an about the body. His clothes had been such as an about the body. His clothes had been such as a concerned, he had lived the valid between associal wounds were in a source. It is not not have the body. His clothes had been such as a locket. A stretcher of lances was form the large from the body. His clothes had been such as a locket. A stretcher of lances was form the large from the body. His clothes had been such as a locket. A stretcher of lances was form and officers Dravy, Lowe and office

Romunido Pacheces for Congressman. He was a member of the Forty-fith Congress. The California Republican State Convention nominated George C. Perkins for Governor, John Mansfield for Lieutenant-Governor, D. M. Burns for Secretary of State, and D. M. Kenfield for Comptroller. The platform sustains the President's veto polity, advocates Congressional regulation of Inter-State railroad traffic, and denounces Chinese immigration.

A frequency of State railroad traffic, and denounces Chinese immigration.

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A frequency of State railroad traffic, and denounces of the State railroad traffic, and the Inter-State railroad traffic, and denounces of the State railroad traffic, and the Inter-State railroad traffic, and the Inter-S

The Senate session of the 19th began at In the United States District Court at Denver, on the 23d, Judge Hallet ordered notice to be served on the Denver and Rio Grande Ralivad Company to turn over that road to the lessee, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company. Judge Miller of the United States Supreme Court was present on the bench, and stated his concurrence. It is said a proposition has been made by the Iron Mountain Railroad Company for consolidation with the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, and that negotiations to this end have been referred to a committee appointed on the part of each road.

At Plate City, Mo., on the 23d, Dr. B. L. Spencer, a dentist of good practice and repute, was shot four times and almost instantily killed by Wiley Stallard, a young farmer noon, according to legislative rule, although perial, has ended his career in South Africa. practically the session of the previous day

ter considerable debate, carried by a strict party vote—yeas 102, nays 79. The House then took up the bill to provide for the exchange of trade-dollars for legal tender silver dollars, and it was passed without division. The life provides that the trade-dollar shall be received at par in exchange for legal tender silver dollars, at the United States Treasury, that such trade-dollars so received shall be received into legal-tender dollars, and that no more trade-dollars shall be coined.

In the Senate, on the 20th, Mr. Rollin presented the credentials of Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire and he was sworn in. Mr. Saulsbury, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a resolution authorizing that committee to investigate the memorials relating to the election of Senator Ingalis, and to appoint a sub-committee to take testimony in Kansas or elsewhere, to sit during the recess and employ a clerk, etc. Placed on the calendar. Discussion of the Army Appropriation bill was then resumed and speeches were made by Messrs. Carpenter, ingalis, Logan, Kirkwood and Conkling, to which Messrs. Thurman, Vest and Eaton replied briefly. A number of amendments were offered by the Republicans, all of which were rejected. The bill was then passed—yeas 23, nays 19—a party vote, with the exception that Mr. Burnside voted yea...... In the House, Mr. Singleton, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing the report of and the testimony taken by the Glover Committee in the inst Congress. Opicetod to by Mr. Conger and the report was withdrawn. A number of private bills were considered. Mr. Lapham presented the views of the minority of the Judiciary Committee on the veto message. Ordered printed.

In the Senate, on the 21st, the conference Saulsbury, from the Committee on Privileges

In the Senate, on the 21st, the conference report on the Judicial Appropriation bill was adopted and the bill passed. Senator Kellogg introduced a bill providing for ocean mell steamship service between the United States and South America. Referred. The House joint resolution authorizing the completion of the foundation of the Washington Monument passed.... In the House, consideration of the bill to prohibit political assessments was resumed, and Mr. Hostetter (D., Ind.) moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole and called for the previous question. The morning hour expired pending a vote on the bill, and it went over till next morning. The Speaker signed the Supplementary Judicial bill, also the Arrity Appropriation bill. The Senate ameniments to the House bill for the Appointment of a Mississippi River Commission were Concurred in. In the Senate, on the 21st, the conference

In the Senate, on the 23d, Mr. Wallace from the Committee on Appropriations, re ported the House concurrent resolution fix-

DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL LONDON, June 20 .-- An official account says: The Prince, with Lieut. Carey of the Ninety-eighth Regiment, six men and one friendly Zulu, left the camp at Kelitze one friendly Zulu, left the camp at Kelitze Mountain, seven miles beyond Blood River, on the 1st inst., for a reconnoissance. The party halted and unsaddled when 10 miles from the camp. Just as the Prince gave the order to remount a volley was fired from the ambush in the long grass. Licut. Carey and four of the troopers returned to the camp and reported that the Prince and two campand reported that the Frince and two
troopers were missing. From their statements there could be no doubt the Prince
was killed. At daybreak a cavalry patrol
under General Marshall left to search
for the Prince and went to the krade

but seventeen assegal wounds were in the trent of the body. His crothes had been

PARIS, June 20.—Intelligence of the death of the Prince Imperial was read here with general incredulity, and some of the carly editions of the papers published the rumor with scoffing allusions as to its improbability. Subsequent dispatches dispelled the delusion. The effect produced by pelied the delusion. The effect produced by the news was deep and widespread. Even radical republi ans expressed sorrow at the death of the Prince. The agitation of the Imperialists and Bonapartists was intense. The question as to the succession to the claims possessed by the young Prince is now generally discussed. If the provisions formulated by the first Emperor and reasserted by Napoleon III. for the transmission of the hereditary right to the imperial crown are preserved, the succession will fall on Prince Jerome, second cousin of the Prince, but it is impossible, in the opinion of the Imperial party, to unite that body in any movement in favor of Prince Jerome.

Weston the Winner.

The dark cloud that has so long hung over the professional career of Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, has at last rolled away, and once more he stands under the bright sunlight of publie approbation. Thirteen years ago, when he undertook the task of walking from Portland, Me., to Chicago, and accomplished the feat, he was the hero of the times. Since then he has engaged in many pedestrian contests, and gradually fallen behind the newer candidates for public favor in this particu-lar line of sports, until, finally, his name was a by-word with sporting men, and he himself the laughing-stock of America. Whether in Chicago, New York, London, or other great cities where Weston has entered in walking matches during the past few years, he has suffered defeat, and when it was made public that he was to contest, with several noted pedestrians, the match which ended in London yesterday, there was a great deal of amusement manifested amongst sporting men, and the general belief as to his chances of success was manifested in the tremendous odds offered against him, which very few were courageous enough to accept. But Weston has redeemed himself, his record, and the pedestrian interests of his country. He has accomplished an unprecedented task, and to-day stands on the very pinnacle of pedestrian fame. Covering a distance of 550 miles in six days, he has beaten the former record of Brown, the only competitor who held out against him to the end in the contest, and accomplished what no other great deal of amusement manifested test, and accomplished what no other pedestrian has, and demonstrated more fully and forcibly than heretofore the remarkable "staying" qualities which he was known to possess. The United States have won glory enough in the sporting world for one season. With the unparalleled performances of Parole on the turf, and the wonderful achievement of Weston, the Englishmen have beyond doubt lost enough prestige and money to satisfy their ambitions in these directions, and, more than all, convinced themselves that there is no use contesting against American bipeds or

The President's Reasons for Refusing to Sign the Judicial Expenses Bil.

After careful examination of the bill enti-tled "An act making appropriations for eer-tain judicial expenses," I return it herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to

originated, with the following objections to its approval:
The general purpose of the bill is to provide for certain judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, for which the sum of \$2,650,000 is appropriated. These appropriations are required to keep in operation the general functions of the Judicial Department of the Government; and if this part of the bill stood alone there would be no objections to its approval. It contains, however, other provisions to which I desire respectfully to ask your attention. At the present session of Congress a majority of both Houses, favoring the repeal of THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION LAWS

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION LAWS
embraced in Title 26 of the Revised Statutes,
passed a measure for that purpose as part of
the bill ebilited "An act making appropriations for Legislative, Executive and Judicial
expenses of the Government for the fiscal
year ending June 30, 1830, and for other purposes." Unable to concur with Congress if
that measure, on the 22th of May last I returned the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my approval, and for that further consideration
which the Constitution provides. On reconsideration, the bill was approved by less than
two-thirds of the House and falled to become
a law. The Election laws, therefore, remain
valld enactments and the supreme law of the a law. The Election laws, therefore, remain valid enactments and the supreme law of the land, binding not only upon all private citizens, but also alike and equally binding upon all who are charged with the duties and responsibilities of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government. It is not sought by the bill before me to repeal the Election laws. Its object is

TO BEFEAT THEIR ENFORCEMENT.

TO BEFEAT THEIR ENFORCEMENT.

The last clause of the first section is as follows: "And no part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any salaries, compensations, fees or expenses under or in virtue of Title 26 of the Revised Statutes or of any provision of said title." Title 26 of the Revised Statutes, referred to in the foregoing clause, relates to the elective franchise, and contains the laws now in force regulating Congressional elections. The second section of the bill reaches much further. It is as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the sums appropriated in this act for all persons and the bablic services embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no department or officer of the Government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability for the future payment of money under any of the provisions of Title 26 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing the appointment or payment of General or Special Deputy Marshals for service in connection with elections, or on election day, until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability finall have first been made by law."

This section of the bill is intended to make an extensive and

The following are the provisions of the stat-ites on the same subject, which are now in

force:

"Section 2679. No Department of the Government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations." appropriations."

"Section 2732. No contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made iffiless the same is authorized by law or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment; except in the War and Navy Department for ciothing, subsistence, forage, fuel and quarters or transportation; which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current rear."

THE OBJECT OF THESE SECTIONS

trestive but the least of the l

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHALS

special deputy Marshals
is not made by the statute a spontaneous act
of authority on the part of any Executive or
Judicial officer of the Government, but is
accorded as the popular right of citizens to
call into operation this agendy
for securing the freedom of elections in
any city or town having 20,000 inhabitants or
upward.

Section 2021 of the Revised Statutes puts it
in the power of any two citizens of such
city, or town, to require of the Marshal of the district the appointment of these Special Deputy Marshals;
thereupon the duty of the Marshal becomes
imperative, and its non-performance
will expose him to judicial mandate or punishment, or to removal from office by the
President, as the circumstances of his conduct might require. The bill before me now
neither revokes this popular right of citizens
nor relieves Marshals of the duty imposed by
law, nor the President of his duty to see that
this law is faithfully executed.

I forear to enter again upon any general
discussion of the wisdom and necessity of
THE ELECTION LAWS
or the dangerous and unconstitutional prin-

or the dangerous and unconstitutional principle of this bill, and the power vested in Congress to originate appropriations involving the right to compel the Executive to approve any legislation which Congress may see fit to attach to such bills under the penalty of refusing the means needed to carry out the essential functions of the Government. My views on these subjects have been sufficiently presented in special messages sent by me to the House of Representatives during their present session. What was said in those messages I regard as conclusive to my duty in respect to the bill before me. The arguments urged in these communications against the repeal of the Election laws and against the repeal of the Election laws and against the right of Congress to deprive the Executive of that separate and independent discretion and judgment which the Constitution confers and requires are equally cogent in opposition to this bill. This measure leaves the powers and duties of Supervisors of Elections untouched. The compensation of these officers is provided for under the permanent laws, and no liability for which an appropriation is now required would, therefore be incurred by their appointment, but the

is to deprive the Executive Department of the Government of the means to execute laws which are not repealed, which have not been declared invalid and which it is therefore the duty of the Executive and of every other departmental officer of the Government to obey and to enforce. I have in my former message on this subject expressed my willingness to concur in suitable amendments for the improvement of the Election laws, but I can not consent to their absolute and entire repeal, and I can not approve the legislation which seeks to prevent their enforcement.

[Signed] RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 23, 1879.

—A railway speed-indicator has been

-A railway speed-indicator has been invented by a Frenchman,

The Death of the Prince Imperial.

A mournful interest is attached to the pending Zulu war by the news of the death of the young Prince Napoleon at the hands of the savages. It appears that he went out with a scouting party, and that, while resting, they were sur-prised by the Zulus—a fatality which seems to continually follow the English. The party sprang to their horses, and succeeded in escaping, with the excep-tion of the Prince, whose horse got away from him. He then started on the run, but was speedily overtaken and slain with the murderous assegals—pierced with no less than seventeen wounds. The events of his life are very brief. He was born in the Tuileries, March 16, 1856. His education was a very thorough one, and at the Gutbreak of the where, as Napoleon telegraphed to Eugenie, he received a baptism of fire. Shortly afterwards he joined his mother in England, and has remained with her until recently, when he obtained permission from the English Government to accompany the army in its South-

moves one of the most formidable of the Bonapartist claimants to the throne. By the decree of 1804, Napoleon I. left the throne to the descendants of Lovis, the third brother, and father of Napoleon III. The son of Napoleon I., Napoleon Joseph, died childless, and indeed his claim was never recognized. poleon Joseph, died childless, and in-deed his claim was never recognized. Joseph, the eldest brother, renounced his claim, and the decree to which we have alluded barred out Lucien and his family. Louis died in 1846, and the throne descended to the only surviving son, Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III.), who married the beautiful and ill fated Spanish Princess Eugenie Marie de Montijo in 1854. His two brothers, Na poleon Charles and Napoleon Louis,

respectively in 1807 and By this marriage he had 1831. one son, Louis Napoleon, has now fallen a victim to the Zulu savages. By his death the lineal claim now reverts to the family of Jerome, the youngest brother of Napoleon I., who married Elizabeth Fatterson of Baltimore, Md., recently deceased. If this marriage had been recognized in France his American children would now be on the direct line, but as it is, the descendants of the second marriage are in the succession. The claimant now is Napoleon Jerome, better known as Plon-Plon, who married a daughter of Victor Emmanuel, and after him his two sons, Napoleon Victor, born in 1862, and Napoleon Louis, born in 1864 Whatever sympathies the Republicans of France may have on personal grounds for his mother, there will undoubtedly be a feeling of relief on po-litical grounds that the most powerful

Bonapartist claimant is no more. For the unfortunate Princess, now entering into the shadows of life, bereft of her only child upon whom she fondly hoped to lean in her declining years, with a catastrophe which it is no wonder has made her reason totter. She has been a woman of wonderful beauty and grace and possessed of tare against temained of a once bright and promising young man. Winchester was taken up to camp and buried beside a spring of cool water and his grave marked. He was from Baltimore, Maryland was about 32 about 32 about 32 about 33 about 33 about 33 about 34 about 35 about 36 abou and grace and possessed of rare accom-plishments. At the French Court she

was the center of a coterie of some of the she invested her Court, but also for her of Baltimore, but has been in the West works of charity and for the encour- some time. His fate is a sad one, and agement she has bestowed upon various his loss is deeply regretted by every one leties of schenge and the Fur this Limitar with th tine began with the downfall of her

husband at Sedan, when the escaped in disguise from the mob which had invaded brought to her in her retirement at Chiselhurst. It is a sad end of a life of plendor, and in her great bereavement he will receive universal sympathy .-Thicago Tribune.

A Bad Man Turned Loose.

A Virginia gentleman, just up from San Francisco, confided some his ex-periences to a *Chronicle* reporter yester-day. While at the Bay he stopped at the Palace Hotel and made a practice of dropping into the bar-room of that establishment of an evening, it being a retired and rather high-toned place. On Wednesday evening last the Com-stocker lounged into the bar-room and try, and these, of course, knew nothing Tom Sunderland and a few other historic capitalists, sitting at a large round table, in the center of which stood sundry bottles bearing the mustical state of them, and work as hard and bear as much fatigue as any soldier in a regular army; but they walked as they placed was pleased to behold there as the only table, in the center of which stood sundry bottles bearing the mystical word "Roederer." Presently a middle-aged man, soberly dressed in black broad-cloth, and wearing a plug hat, stagger-additional terms that there were fellows among them who did not know their right foot from their left, and who were the stagger and w man, soberly dressed in black broadcloth, and wearing a plug hat, staggered in from the hallway, and lurching
up to the bar, yelled for every body to
come up and have something to drink.
The Sharon-Cook party paid no attention to the boisterous new arrival, but
quietly went on with their gossip and
Roederer. Giving a furious whoop and
smashing his tile down on his head, the smashing his tile down on his head, the stranger performed a war dance to the middle of the room and declared himself He was a bad man, he said, and swar made it a small stranger made it a small stranger was a larger to the small stranger. If they could have put both legs forward at once, it is probable that they would sometimes have done so.

To make these men understand experiences the small stranger was a larger to the small stranger. always made it a practice to strew upon actly which leg was meant when the ofthe floor the bowels of any person who declined to drink upon his invitation To point his remarks the stranger wound up by drawing an 18 inch Arkansas toothpick from the back of his collar and advanced upon the table. There was a stampede. When the Virginian was a stampede. When the Virginian peeped up from behind the bar, to which position he had quietly and calmily walked at the beginning of the trouble, he perceived that Sharon and his friends had gone out and that a policeman was

lugging the warlike stranger out of the "Who is he?" asked the Virginia man of the bar-keeper. "Oh, he's a good enough man when he isn't in liquor," replied the man of drinks, nervously polishing the rosewood bar with a towel. "He was one of the quietest men I ever saw when he he's bad when he's full."

"From Bodie, I suppose?" suggested

-Soft Ginger Cake: 1 cup sugar, 1 of butter, 1 of sour milk, 2 of molasses, 5 of flour, 4 eggs, 1 tablespoonful ginger, 2 heaping spoons saleratus. This cake is nearest perfect to be baked in shallow tins, with a very slow oven.

-A child of Peter Shall, who lives

Chariton Courier.

tray Notice (of a single animal).....

LOST ON THE PLAINS.

Two Young Men Separate From a Party and Perish.

A party of 16 surveyors, in the employ of the Government, under command of Maj. Medary, left this city a short time ago, says the Trinidad News, for a tour eastward to the Indian Territory line. Nothing more would have been thought of the party, but for the arrival in this city yesterday of Mr. Havenner and a companion, who belonged to the corps, who reported the horrible fate of two of their companions and the narrow escape of three others. The circumstances of the case are about

After leaving Trinidad the company proceeded eastward, and were soon at work locating townships. On the morning of Thursday, the 5th inst., a squad Franco German war he accompanied his ing of Thursday, the 5th inst., a squad father to Metz, and thence to Saarbruck, of five men was sent out from a point of the men as transit due to the state of the same of on Willow Creek to run a transit due north 18 miles, with orders to join the camp at nightfall. The men performed the work assigned them and at dusk set out for camp, which had also been traveling northward during the day. The surveyors started east from their Affican campaign, where the baptism of fire has overwhelmed him, and ended his ambitious career in the very flower of his youth.

The death of the young Prince fein order to find the camp wagons. Comprehending their mistake, and being very thirsty and out of provisions, it was proposed to travel south in hopes of striking the creek. Two of the party few hours. Friday morning the three, headed by Mr. Sheets, started for Cariso Springs. They lost their way, and would have perished but for the timely arrival on Monday of men from the

camp, who were in search of them. The search for the other two (whose names were S. M. Winchester and William Johnson) was continued with an interest bordering on frenzy. Not until Monday, the 9th, did the searchers get any clew of the missing men. About 2 o'clock p. m. on that day they came upon poor Winchester out upon the open plairs; but he was too far gone to be saved. A few drops of water were given dying in the arms of a companion, who

had arrived too late. Further search was made for Johnson. A large rock, which towered up grandly on the boundless plains, was visited, and there, in a erevice, was found a note from Wincaester, dated the 7th, saying that Johnson and he were lost, but had made up their minds to go south in the hope of striking the Willow. The note was written in a firm hand and showed that the writer was in his right mind. The diligent searchers started south, and after traveling six miles were rewarded by finding a caneen belonging to Johnson. For three days more they scoured the prairies on horseback in every direction, and on Thursday, the 12th, gave up the search, man. The covote has probably fo him, and ere this has devoured all that

been the son of wealthy parents. In ceauty and for her brilliancy with which Johnson was 27 years of age, a native

"Hav-foot! Straw-foot P?

Many boys and girls may have heard these words applied in a derisive way to raw recruits who were making a beginlearning to march; but very few young people-or old ones, either-know how

the terms originated. During the war of 1812, there was a great deal of drilling and training among the militia-men all over the country, especially in the larger cities and towns, where the principal recruiting stations were situated. In New York City, much of the drilling of newly enlisted men was done in what is now City Hall Park, in front of a tavern which stood where the Sun newspaper building is located. Many of these would-be soldiers were from the counat all about marching in military fash-ion. They could walk far enough, some

man, just below the knee, was tied a wisp of hay, while a wisp of straw was tied around his left leg. Now, these country fellows knew very well the difference between hay and straw, and so,

must put forward. It sometimes happened, however, that a man would be so busy observing his companions—and perhaps making fun, at the same time, of their attempts to

called for. -It is said that the suite of the German Empress (who is no friend of Bis-marck) during their recent stay in Engton. He belongs to that Sunday-school excursion party."— Virginia (Nev.) tonside? Not much. He's from Bosland made unpleasant remarks about the great Chancellor. They described him as declining in reputation and the control of the decaying in physique. Corpulence is rendering his huge form more unwieldy than ever; puffy and unhealthy is the look of his flesh; no Kissinged can avail against that enormons appetite, This consumes largely of every thing,

near North Manchester, ind, was fatally scalded by the upset ing of a stove which had on it a kettle of hot water.

In Boston to draw morely from him. In Texas its meaning is different but equally disagreeable—Boston Post,